

FIRST EDITION EUROPE.

Mail Dates to July 16.

The London Press on American Radicalism and the Sale of Cuba to the United States—The Liberal Record of the English House of Lords.

The Cause of Bismark's Temporary Retirement from the Prussian Ministry—General Continental News.

By the arrival at New York yesterday of the City of Baltimore, from Liverpool and Queens-town, we have European advices to July 16.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London Press on Ultra-Radicalism in the United States.

The Pall Mall Gazette of July 15 says:—The ideas of the Republican party in America with reference to the Southern States appear to be veering round to the point taken up by the conservative section in 1865. The policy recommended so earnestly by the late Mr. Raymond...

By the arrival at New York yesterday of the City of Baltimore, from Liverpool and Queens-town, we have European advices to July 16. Church Rates.—In 1858 the House of Commons passed Sir John Trelawny's bill for the abolition of church rates. The same measure was repeatedly carried in the one house, and as often rejected by the other, until Mr. Gladstone's compromise recently put an end to the strife.

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they yielded, and then only by the private influence of the Duke of Wellington and Mr. Peel.

The Irish Church.—In 1858 the Liberal Ministry introduced into the Tithes Commutation bill the principle that Parliament was entitled to appropriate the surplus funds of the Irish church to national purposes. It was the House of Lords which, in defiance of repeated votes in the reformed Parliament, compelled the withdrawal of the appropriation clause; and although the battle raged fiercely till 1858, the bill time after time was rejected by the Lords, and the Whigs were finally compelled to pass their measure minus the principle which in Ireland was regarded as a pledge of justice.

The Corporation and Test Acts.—The Lords were equally inimical to the relief of Dissenters, as was shown by their rejection of a measure authorizing Dissenters to solemnize marriages in their own places of worship. When they passed Lord John Russell's bill for the repeal of the Test and Corporation acts, they insisted upon the introduction of words which excluded Jews from the benefit of this measure.

Jewish Disabilities.—So long ago as 1853, Mr. Grant's bill for extending civil rights to the Jews was adopted by the House of Commons, but thrown out by the Peers. In 1841, Mr. Divett succeeded in carrying through a bill admitting Jews to corporate offices. The Lords rejected it, and did not give way till 1845. In 1848 the Commons were willing to admit Jews to Parliament. Year after year the bill for removing these disabilities was passed by the Lower House by increasing majorities; but the Lords persistently objected to the act of justice. It was not till after ten years had elapsed that Jews were permitted to sit and vote in the House of Commons; but the Lords still reserve to themselves the right to exclude Jews from their own chamber, should the Crown, in the exercise of its prerogative, desire to create Jewish peers.

Dissenters and the Universities.—In 1854 a bill removing the disqualifications which barred the universities against the dissenters passed through the House of Commons by large majorities, but the Lords rejected it by a majority of 102. It has not been for this vote that Dissenters would have enjoyed the full advantages of the two universities on terms of religious equality more than a generation ago. Similar bills have more recently met the same fate.

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M. Thiers spent \$8000 on bill posting in Paris previous to his election as deputy during the recent election.

An Italian journal asserts that already 150 bishops have accepted the Holy Father's hospitality, and the number will soon reach 200. The Pope has decided that formal invitations shall be sent to all Catholic prelates, enjoining them to send special representatives to the approaching Council.

A Berlin journal, the *Neu Prussische Gazette*, advises Napoleon to avoid parliamentarism, as it will create in danger to the country and to himself.

The Czar of Russia has decreed that all parents forcing their children to marry or to enter monasteries or convents, shall be liable to a punishment of from four to twelve years' imprisonment, besides any punishment that may be inflicted by the religious authorities.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

The Progress of the Work.

A correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette*, who visited the Suez Canal, gives an interesting account of the works in progress along the line. Personal inspection made him a believer for the first time in the canal as "a really great achievement," especially when he saw the waters of the Mediterranean rushing past him in a strong current 120 feet broad through the narrow cut, ready to water let through the *deversoir* near Serapeum has flooded the basin of the lakes to a great depth, but a vast quantity more must yet be introduced before the lakes are raised to the level of the canal. "In point of fact," he writes, "the whole country must be covered by water before the desired level is reached, and the embankment can be cut away. M. Lavalley proposes to bring the Red Sea in to the aid of the Mediterranean in order to establish a through communication; but the 1st of July as the date for effecting communication between the two seas. But the works at Chalouf will certainly not be completed at that date, or for some time after it; and I observe that the contractor has ingeniously provided a loophole of escape for himself, by proposing to cut through the bank of the canal at the head of the Suez lagoons, several miles from the entrance to the channel, and so let the water into the Bitter Lakes from this side by a fresh *deversoir*. This will certainly be one mode of establishing a through communication; but I need not say that it will be a quite different thing from the opening of the canal for the navigation of heavy ships." Ismailia is a charming little town, but "it makes one smile to hear every man talk of it as likely to supersede Alexandria. There is no port yet in Lake Tsmali, much less any trade, but it is a pleasant place for bathing, and, in one respect, at least, it is already in advance of some parts nearer home—there are regulations that every bather shall wear a full dress in the morning, though in the evening he may be allowed to go into the water with a 'simple calico.' The canal at El-Gisar is very narrow, and to make bad worse, instead of running in a straight line, through some blunder on the part of the engineers, it winds and winds, and over worm, presenting very awkward points for a big ship to steer round." The navigation of the canal from Ismailia to Port Said is perfectly free all the way for river boats of a light draught of water, but dredges are constantly at work deepening the channel, and a fear that the going account, it seems very uncertain whether the canal will be open for navigation at the time fixed by M. de Lesseps.

CHIVALRY.

A Characteristic Scene in South Carolina—Three Men Killed and Four Wounded.

A bloody row occurred at the election precinct of Sleepy Hollow, Barnwell county, South Carolina, on Thursday last, which resulted in the killing of two men, the fatal wounding of another, and the maiming of a fourth. The Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist* says:—The difficulty grew out of the election of township officers. When it was found that the radical nominees were elected, Elmore Tyler, an enthusiastic conservative, exclaimed:—"Boys, we're beat; I don't blame you colored people; I blame you white scoundrels."

A. Woodward, a brother of one of the officers elected, demanded a retraction of Tyler, when Pickett Woodward drew a pistol, which was discharged, and the fatal wound given. Woodward now drew his pistol, mortally wounding Holland, and the fight then became general. William J. Woodward, father of Pickett and A. P., whipped out a large knife, and began an indiscriminate assault upon those who were identified with the radicals. Attacking Wyatt Tyler, he inflicted a severe stab upon the neck of that gentleman. James Tyler and his brother Joseph also received wounds from the knife in the hands of Woodward. With his knife in his hand, Woodward set upon Frank M. Green, and inflicted a severe wound in his side.

At this juncture the father of Green, John S. Green, Sr., observing the danger to which his son was exposed, rushed to the rescue, and, who he succeeded in felling to the ground. While Green was pinning Woodward to the earth, A. P. Woodward discharged two shots from his pistol, which took effect in the left side of Green, causing immediate death. Young Woodward also fired upon Frank M. Green, wounding him in the left hand. From the effect of this wound Green fell, when his antagonist fired at him again, but missed his aim. Two pistol shots, fired by parties unknown, took effect in the back of A. P. Woodward, producing wounds which, it is thought, will prove fatal. The parties implicated in this affair were white, the colored people present taking no part in the fight on either side.

The Summer Resorts.

—The White Mountains are largely visited. —Fifty-dollar parasols, with watches in the handles, are the latest vogue at the watering places. —A lady is considered vulgar at Saratoga who does not appear during the day in four different costumes. —A handsome blonde at Saratoga wore twenty-one new dresses last week, and she has just begun.

—The worst spongers at the seaside are the hotel-waiters, who obtain no fixed compensation, but are expected to subsist on the sides of their faces. —The mystery of the morning has worn at watering-place breakfasts is said to be the concealment of "crimps" not yet ready to be seen of men. —Entire suits of fine white French flannel are much in vogue among young gentlemen at the seaside. —They call the Cubans "tropical sparrows" at Saratoga. One of them has just "broken the bank."

—A vulgar and shabby lady is detected immediately at the seaside by appearing at breakfast in a silk dress and diamonds. —There are several thousand visitors at Atlantic City at the present time, and the weather and bathing are both delightful. The fast trains, each making the trip in one and three-quarter hours, run, twice a day, one at 10 o'clock, and other at a quarter past three o'clock P. M. No bathing accidents have occurred this far this year. Great preparations are being made for the approaching visit of the Fire Zouaves, and they will receive a hearty welcome and be well taken care of after they arrive there. Their encampment will be very pleasantly located in the clump of woods near the lighthouse. Several grand balls will be given them during their stay, and a number of distinguished military gentlemen of various other organizations have signified their intention of taking part in the festivities and exercise of the encampment.

SECOND EDITION LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The New Greenbacks—Sumner on the Cuban Question—The Virginia and Mississippi Radicals—Experimenting with the French Cable.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The New Greenbacks. Dispatch to The Evening Telegraph. WASHINGTON, July 27.—The Chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in the Treasury Department, Mr. G. B. McCortee, has returned to this city from New York, where he has been to push forward the work upon the new United States notes of the denomination of one and two dollars, which will be ready for circulation about the 1st of September. The new one dollar notes will have a vignette of Washington and a representation of the discovery of America by Columbus on the face, instead of the vignette of Chief Justice Chase, as on those now in use. The new two dollar notes will have a vignette of Jefferson and a view of the Capitol, instead of the vignette of Franklin on the present ones. The plates for those notes have already been engraved at the Treasury Department. The backs of the "ones" will be printed by the National Bank Note Company of New York, and those of the "twos" by the American Company of the same city. The designs for the new fives, tens, twenties, and other denominations have not yet been determined upon.

Senator Sumner on the Cuban Question. Senator Sumner has written a letter to a friend here from Nahant, where he is now recruiting his health, in which he expresses an earnest desire that the administration should continue to pursue its present neutral course regarding the Cuban question. He adds that his sympathies are warmly enlisted in behalf of the Cubans, but insists that the importance of our negotiations with Great Britain, which would be compromised just now by the slightest concession to them, are paramount to the interests of the revolutionists. He is understood to endorse Secretary Fish's proposition to negotiate through General Sickles an opportunity for the Cubans to buy the island for themselves, with the understanding that the United States shall endorse the bonds issued for the purchase money, or otherwise assist in raising the necessary funds for that purpose.

The Virginia Radicals. The Wells radicals will have a committee in Washington until after Congress meets, to get ready for the contest against the Walker party. They already claim to have got one-half of the Cabinet with them, and they also claim that they have ex-Secretary Stanton on their side.

The Mississippi Radicals. The radical Mississippi delegation now here have prepared a statement to show that the conservative movement is supported solely by the Democracy of that State. They are determined to get the administration to use its patronage against them.

The Retrenchment Committee. Having concluded their investigation of affairs in the New York Custom House, will leave that city August 1 for San Francisco, via Pacific Railroad, where they will spend one week in an examination of the management of the custom-house there. The committee have decided that each member shall bear his own expenses of the trip, in order that no accusation may be brought against them of travelling at the expense of the Government, and to keep up their credit as advocates of retrenchment. The railroad companies will furnish the travelling economists with a Pullman sleeping-car, which is to take them through to the Pacific coast without change. It is expected that the entire committee will go. It consists of Senators Patterson, Schurz, and Thurman, and Representatives Welker, Sheldon, Reading, Jencks, and Benton.

A Consolidation Movement. Dispatch to The Associated Press. WASHINGTON, July 27.—A memorial has been prepared, and will soon be circulated throughout Washington and Georgetown for signatures, and presented to Congress, asking that the two cities be consolidated under one municipal government, to be called the city of Washington.

Death of a Revenue Collector. Horatio S. Flint, Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of Columbia, died this morning of consumption.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Telegraph. BALTIMORE, July 27.—The British ship Lord Lovell, which recently sailed from here, was overhauled down the Chesapeake, being suspected of having arms for Cuba on board, but none were found.

Private dispatches here say that Postmaster-General Creswell is recovering from his injuries, but they are still very severe and painful.

The Baltimore Markets. BALTIMORE, July 27.—Cotton quiet but firm at 34. Flour firm and the scarcity of stock restricts business; Howard street superfine, \$5.75; do. extra, \$6.25; do. family, \$7.00; City Mills superfine, \$6.60; do. extra, \$7.00; do. family, \$7.50; Western superfine, \$5.50; do. extra, \$6.00; do. family, \$6.50; Wheat firm; prime to choice, \$1.00-1.10; white, \$1.05-1.15; Corn active and higher; prime white, \$1.10-1.15; yellow, \$1.05-1.12. Oats firm; new, \$0.65-0.70; Fork, \$0.55. Bacon higher; rib sides, 12c; clear, 10c, 11c; shoulders, 15c; Hams, 24c; Lard, 19c-20c. Whisky—None in market; nominally \$1.70.

The Weather at the Sea-side. The following was the state of the weather at the sea-side at 9 o'clock this morning:—Atlantic City, E., clear, 69. Cape May, S. E., clear, 69. Long Branch, W., hazy.

The New York Stock Market. NEW YORK, July 27.—Stocks steady. Money plenty at 7 per cent. Gold, 137 1/2; 1869, 1862, coupon, 124 1/2; do. 1864, do. 122 1/2; do. 1865, do. 122 1/2; do. 1866, do. 122 1/2; do. 1867, do. 122 1/2; do. 1868, do. 122 1/2; do. 1869, do. 122 1/2; do. 1870, do. 122 1/2; do. 1871, do. 122 1/2; do. 1872, do. 122 1/2; do. 1873, do. 122 1/2; do. 1874, do. 122 1/2; do. 1875, do. 122 1/2; do. 1876, do. 122 1/2; do. 1877, do. 122 1/2; do. 1878, do. 122 1/2; do. 1879, do. 122 1/2; do. 1880, do. 122 1/2; do. 1881, do. 122 1/2; do. 1882, do. 122 1/2; do. 1883, do. 122 1/2; do. 1884, do. 122 1/2; do. 1885, do. 122 1/2; do. 1886, do. 122 1/2; do. 1887, do. 122 1/2; do. 1888, do. 122 1/2; do. 1889, do. 122 1/2; do. 1890, do. 122 1/2; do. 1891, do. 122 1/2; do. 1892, do. 122 1/2; do. 1893, do. 122 1/2; do. 1894, do. 122 1/2; do. 1895, do. 122 1/2; do. 1896, do. 122 1/2; do. 1897, do. 122 1/2; do. 1898, do. 122 1/2; do. 1899, do. 122 1/2; do. 1900, do. 122 1/2; do. 1901, do. 122 1/2; do. 1902, do. 122 1/2; do. 1903, do. 122 1/2; do. 1904, do. 122 1/2; do. 1905, do. 122 1/2; 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